



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ALGERIA.

An Outbreak of Pneumonic Plague in the Vicinity of Algiers.

With further reference to the 6 fatal cases of plague occurring at Le Ruisseau, a small village 4 miles from the port of Algiers between July 6 and 13, 1912, noted in the Public Health Reports of August 16, 1912, page 1347, the French ministry for foreign affairs in compliance with the requirements of the International Sanitary Convention of December 3, 1903, advised, July 20, that the cases were all of the pneumonic form; that the precautions taken had been successful in confining the disease to the house in which it originated and to those immediately associated with the people living therein; and that the examination of rodents had not shown the existence of infected rats. The measures carried out were the isolation of the infected persons, the placing under observation of the persons who had come in contact with them, the disinfection of effects and premises, and the extermination of rats. The origin of the disease has not been discovered.

Consul Mason at Algiers reports August 5 that deratization was carried out in the village of Le Ruisseau and its vicinity, and that from July 6 to 26 there were collected 1,610 rats, of which about 600 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

CHINA.

Hoihow Declared Cholera-Infected.

By Government notification at Hongkong, dated July 5, Hoihow was declared to be a cholera-infected port.

Hoihow is a seaport on the island of Hainan, which separates the Gulf of Tonkin from the China Sea.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended July 6, there were reported 60 cases of plague with 50 deaths, and during the week ended July 13, there were reported 43 cases of plague with 33 deaths at Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended July 15, there were examined for plague infection 3,000 rats. Of this number 26 were found infected.

CUBA.

Declared Free from Plague.

In Cuba there have been 3 cases of plague in Habana. None has been reported elsewhere in the island. The last case was reported July 22 and terminated fatally July 27. Many thousands of rats have been caught in the city of Habana, but of those examined none has been found plague infected.